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Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, March 29, 1773.

To the PRINTERS,

As much has been published of late concerning Feudal Tenure, I herewith send you—*A short view of the antient feudal government of England*—taken from a British publication.

WHEN the northern nations of Europe travelled southward, overturned the Roman empire, and settled in the various provinces of it, they followed their chieftains, not by constraint, or under positive command, but as volunteers, who offered to accompany him that led them forth, and share his fortune. They considered their conquests as common property, which all had a title to share, as all had contributed to acquire them: when, therefore, a tribe governed by these high ideas of liberty subdued a large territory, they found it was necessary to keep themselves in a military posture to maintain their possessions. They seized such a quantity of land as was necessary for their settlement; the Prince who led them out received the largest share to support his government; the remainder was parcelled out among his chief officers; and these, after the example of their superiors, distributed portions of their land among their dependants. The prince still continued the head of the colony; and the express condition of all these grants was, that the possessors should be always ready to take the field under his standard, with a number of men proportioned to the extent of the land they held by this military tenure, to bear arms in his defence. This mode of settlement is distinguished by the name of the feudal system; and a feudal kingdom resembled a military establishment rather than a civil institution. A victorious army thus cantoned out, continued ranging under its proper officers, always ready for action; and the names of soldier and freeman, became synonomous terms.

These grants, which at first were capable of being resumed at pleasure, by the course of continued settlement became hereditary, though under the same obligations; and the protection which the vassals received under their chieftains, occasioned, in such disorderly times, the proprietors of lands not at first included under this partition, to resign their possessions into the hands of the king, or some of his chiefs, and then receive them back on condition of feudal service; which brought ample compensation for a burthen at once easy and honorable. The kingdoms of Europe thus at length became universally divided into baronies, and these again into inferior fiefs, over which the barons exercised a judicial power.

The vassals fell into a greater subordination under the baron, than the baron himself under his sovereign; the great chieftain residing at his country seat or castle, which he commonly fortified, lost in great measure his connexion or acquaintance with his prince, and added every day new force to his authority over the vassals of the barony. They received from him education in all military exercises; his hospitality invited them to enjoy society in his hall; their leisure made them perpetual retainers on his person; they partook of his sports and amusements; and had no means of gratifying their ambition but by making a figure in his train. His favour was their greatest honour, his displeasure exposed them to contempt and ignominy; and they felt every moment the necessity of his protection in their controversies with other vassals, and in the daily inroads and depredations they were liable to from the neighbouring barons. From this servile attendance and entertainment, are derived those traditionary reports of old English hospitality, the extinction of which is so often injudiciously regreted.

From this chain of dependance, a kingdom may be considered as a great barony, and a barony as a small kingdom. The barons were peers to each other in their national council; and in some degree companions of the king: the vassals were peers to each other in a court of barony, and companions of the baron.

The state of the common inhabitants of the country is now to be considered, and the persons employed in cultivating the ground, come under review in three classes.

1. The *Servi*, or slaves, appear to have been the most numerous class, and consisted either of captives taken in war, or of persons over whom a property was acquired by other means, and their wretched condition appears from several circumstances. The codes of antient laws prescribed punishments for slaves, different from those which were inflicted on freemen; the latter paid only fines or compensations, while the former were subjected to corporal punishments; and the cruelty of these was excessive in many instances. They had no title to property, and receiving nothing but cloaths and subsistance, all the profits of their labour accrued to their masters; nor were they originally allowed to marry, but being encouraged to cohabit together, the children were born to the same bare condition as their parents. They were at first sold at pleasure, though afterward they became *adscripti glebæ*, and were conveyed together with the farm to which they belonged.

2. *Villani*, or villains; these paid a fixed rent to their master for the land which they cultivated, and enjoyed the fruits of it in property; but were *adscripti glebæ*, or *villæ*, from which they derived their name, and were transferable with it.

The last class employed in the agriculture were indeed esteemed freemen; who seemed to possess allodial property in their own right, and beside that, cultivated some rented farm of their more wealthy neighbours, and were bound to perform certain rural service to their landlord: yet, was the tyranny exercised by the oppressive proprietors of land, over these that settled on their estates, that many of these freemen, in despair, surrendered themselves as slaves to their powerful masters, or to the bishops and abbots; that they might partake rather more of the security, such as it was, which vassals & slaves enjoyed. These men, though esteemed free, could expect no redress of injuries in a court of barony, from lords who thought they had a right to tyrannize over them; and who were armed with laws framed to support and justify oppression. The towns were situated either within the demesnes of the king, or the lands of the great barons, and were almost entirely subjected to the absolute will of their masters. The languishing state of trade, when no encouragement was given to manufactures and the arts, kept the inhabitants poor and contemptible; and the political institutions were calculated to perpetuate their poverty. Every profession but that of arms, was held in contempt; and if any merchant or manufacturer rose by industry, to any degree of opulence, he found himself but the more exposed to injuries from the envy and avidity of the military nobles.

Antiquarians have long disputed at what time the feudal system was introduced into England, some being positive that it was established among the Saxons, & others as positive that it was at first introduced by the Norman conquest; but these opinions by a few concessions on both sides, may perhaps be reconcilable.

The Saxons in their own country had, like the other German nations, their princes, their chieftains, and their slaves, who laboured on the land; when such a people settled in a foreign country, they naturally parcelled out their new possessions, as before described; but at the same time it is not to be supposed that the whole country was so distributed, or so held. The Germans, in none of their conquests, assumed the property of the whole land, as the superfluity would have been burthensome. Such of the ancient inhabitants as remained, were allowed to keep their lands on their ancient footing, and such of the intruders as were not attached to any chieftain, took possession of vacant land, and enjoyed it in the same manner, without the tenure of military service; it is that marks the distinction between allodial and feudal possessions. Thus the feudal system was not established at once in any one nation of Europe; and the Saxons were, besides, of a cruel and exterpating disposition; instead of settling and spreading peaceably among the Britons those laws which that settlement would have produced, they put many of them wantonly to the sword, drove many more into France and Wales. As the sea secured them against new invaders, and as they thinned the antient inhabitants, they found it the less necessary to preserve themselves in a vigilant military posture, and submit to the strict ties of feudal subordination.

But William the Norman came from a country where these principles had been more firmly established, and he introduced many of the laws of his own country into his new dominions. By the number and variety of these laws, and the infinite number of grants made by him and his followers, and language of the law became more strictly feudal, when every judge was a Norman, and almost every dispute had a feudal origin; and this gave occasion to suppose, that the conqueror first brought fiefs into England.

The forming cities into communities, corporations, or bodies politic, with the privilege of municipal jurisdiction, contributed more, perhaps, than any other cause, to diffuse commerce, arts, and regular government over Europe. When the cities of Italy, about the beginning of the 11th century, turned their attention toward commerce, they became impatient to shake off the yoke of their insolent lords, and to establish such an equal government among themselves as would render property secure, and industry prosperous. The rights which many cities acquired by bold or fortunate attempts, others purchased from the emperors, who deemed themselves gainers by the sale of immunities they were no longer able to withhold; and some obtained them graciously from the generosity or facility of the princes on whom they depended. This innovation soon made its way into France, where Louis the Gross, to create some power that might counterbalance those potent vassals, who controuled the crown, adopted the plan of conferring privileges on the towns situated on his own demesnes, which were called charters of community, by which he infranchised the inhabitants, abolished all marks of servitude, and allowed them to be governed by magistrates of their own nomination. His barons, who had impoverished themselves by expeditions into the holy land, laid hold on this expedient for raising money, by the sale of charters of liberty, without foreseeing or regarding the consequence; and the practice quickly spread over the feudal kingdoms of Europe.

Mr. Hume observes, that the first corporation was not erected in France until fixty years after the conquest of England, by the Duke of Normandy; but we see that London possessed peculiar privileges before that Æra, and the conqueror granted two charters to the city soon after he came; therefore London was among the first cities in Europe that were incorporated. Even in the earliest times of the feudal system in England, it appears that the princes and lords were beginning to encourage such settlements. The Saxon chiefs had allowed the towns to form themselves into communities and guilds, and, under the plea of protecting them, walled them round, and sometimes put garrisons into them. They bestowed petty territories for the support of the community, and, in return for these favours, exacted small rents in provisions and horse-carriages. William the Conqueror formed many such settlements through the land, and however slight the original grants of privileges were, they proved so important in time, that the inhabitants, by their industry, were enabled to get them extended. In proportion as the powers of corporations were enlarged, the feudal powers declined, until at length commercial freedom triumphed over landed tyranny.

ALL Persons indebted for this Paper, whose Accounts have been above 12 Months standing, are requested to make immediate Payment.

See Gov.r Hutchinsons Speeches page 242—257. Answer of the House page 250.— also page 159, Vol. I.

135. —— vid. in Index under Commissioners, and Parliament ... p.o. 209

180. 195 235 259

(12) for petitions, vid Index to Vol. 2, 3, & this, under Petitions

BOSTON, March 25 1773

At a legal Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, at Faneuil-Hall on Monday the 8th of March 1773, and continued by Adjournment to the 23d Instant.

MR. SAMUEL ADAMS acquainted the Moderator, that he was directed by a Committee (of which he was Chairman) to make a report; and the same was read as follows, viz.

THE Committee appointed "to consider what is proper to be done, to vindicate the Town from the gross Misrepresentations and groundless Charges in his Excellency's Message to both Houses" of the General Assembly, "respecting the Proceedings of the Town at their last Meeting," beg Leave to report:

THAT having carefully looked over the several Speeches of the Governor of the Province to the Council and House of Representatives, in the last Session of the General Assembly, they find that his Excellency has plainly *insinuated*;

First, that the said Meeting of the Town was illegal in *itself*.

Secondly, that the Points therein determined were such, as the Law gives the Inhabitants of Towns, in their Corporate Capacity, no Power to act upon; and therefore that the *Proceedings* of said Meeting were against Law. And,

Thirdly, that the Inhabitants thus assembled advanced, and afterwards published to the World, such Principles as have a direct Tendency to alienate the Affections of the People from their Sovereign: And he plainly *asserts*, that they "denied in the most express Terms the Supremacy of Parliament, and invited every other Town and District in the Province to adopt the same Principles."

We have therefore thought it necessary to recur to the Methods taken for calling said Meeting. And we find that three Petitions were preferr'd to the Selectmen, signed by one hundred and ninety-eight respectable Freeholders and Inhaibtants, making mention of a Report that then prevailed, and which since appears to have been well grounded, that Salaries were allowed to be paid to the Justices of the Superior Court of the Province by order of the Crown; whereby they were to be made totally independent of the General Assembly and absolutely dependent on the Crown, and setting forth their Apprehensions that such an Establishment would give a finishing Stroke to the System of Tyranny already begun, and compleat the Ruin of the Liberties of the People. And therefore earnestly requesting the Selectmen to call a Meeting, that this Matter might be duly considered by the Town, and such Measures taken as the Necessity and Importance thereof required. Whereupon the Selectmen issued a Warrant for calling a Meeting accordingly. All which was strictly agreeable to the Laws of this Province, and the Practice of this and other Towns from the earliest Times.

By an Act of this Province made in the fourth Year of William and Mary it is enacted, that "when and so often as there shall be occasion of a Town-Meeting for any Business of publick Concernment to the Town there to be done, the Constable or Constables of such Town, by order of the Selectmen or major Part of them, or of the Town-Clerk by their Order, in each respective Town within this Province, shall warn a Meeting of such Town," &c. And by another Act made in the 2 Geo. I. it is enacted, that "When and so often as ten or more of the Freeholders of any Town shall signify under their Hands to the Selectmen their Desire to have any Matter or Thing inserted into a Warrant for calling a Town-Meeting, the Selectmen are hereby required to insert the same in the next Warrant they shall issue for the calling a Town-Meeting."

But were there no such Laws of the Province, or should our Enemies pervert these and other Laws made for the same Purpose, from their plain and obvious Intent and Meaning, still there is the great and perpetual Law of Self-preservation, to which every natural Person or corporate Body hath an inherent Right to recur. This being the Law of the Creator, no human Law can be of force against it: And indeed it is an Absurdity to suppose that any such Law could be made by Common Consent, which alone gives Validity to human Laws. If then the "*Matter or Thing*," viz. the fixing Salaries to the Offices of the Judges of the Superior Court as aforesaid, was such as threatned the Lives, Liberties and Properties of the People, which we have the Authority of the greatest Assembly of the Province to affirm, the Inhabitants of this or any other Town had certainly an uncontrovertable Right to meet together, either in the Manner the Law has prescribed, or in any other orderly Manner, jointly to consult the necessary Means of their own Preservation and Safety. The Petitioners wisely chose the Rule of the Province Law, by applying to the Selectmen for a Meeting; and they, as it was their Duty to do, followed the same Rule, and called a Meeting accordingly. We are therefore not a little surprized, that his Excellency, speaking of this and other principal Towns, should descend to such an artful Use of Words, that "a *Number* of Inhabitants have assembled together, and having *assumed* the Name of *legal* Town-Meetings," &c. Thereby appearing to have a Design to lead an inattentive Reader to believe, that no Regard was had to the Laws of the Province in calling these Meetings, and consequently to consider them as illegal and disorderly.

The Inhabitants being met and for the Purpose aforesaid, the Points determined, his Excellency says, "were such as the Law gives the Inhabitants of Towns in their *corporate* Capacity no Power to act upon." It would be a sufficient Justification of the Town to say, that no Law *forbids* the Inhabitants of Towns in their corporate Capacity to determine such Points as were then determined. And if there was no positive legal Restraint upon their Conduct, it was doing them an essential Injury, to represent it to the World as *illegal*. Where the Law makes no special Provision for the common Safety, the People have a Right to consult their own Preservation; and the necessary Means to withstand a most dangerous Attack of arbitrary Power. At such a Time, it is but a pitiful Objection to their thus doing, that the Law has not expressly given them a Power to act upon such Points. This is the very Language of Tyranny: And when such Objections are offered, to prevent the People's meeting together in a Time of public Danger, it affords of itself just Grounds of Jealousy that a Plan is laid for their Slavery.

The Town entered upon an Enquiry into the Grounds of a Report, in which the common Safety was very greatly interested. They made their Application to the Governor, a *Fellow-Citizen* as well as the first Magistrate of the Province; but they were informed by his Excellency, that "it was by no means proper for him, to acquaint *them* whether he had or had not received any Advices relating to the publick Affairs of the Government of the Province." Their next Determination was, to petition the Governor, that the General Assembly might be allowed to meet at the Time to which it then stood prorogued: But his Excellency refused to grant this Request, lest it should be "encouraging the Inhabitants of other Towns to assemble" to consider of the Necessity or Expedience of a Session of the General Assembly. Hitherto the Town had determined upon no Point but only that of petitioning the Governor. And will his Excellency or any one else affirm, that the Inhabitants of this or any other Town, have not a Right in their corporate Capacity to petition for a Session of the General Assembly, merely because the Law of this Province, that authorizes Towns to assemble, does not expressly make *that* the Business of a Town-Meeting? It is the Declaration of the Bill of Rights founded in Reason, that it is the Right of the Subjects to petition the King: But it is apparent in his Excellency's Answer, that the Inhabitants of this Town were in effect denied, in one Instance at least, the Right of petitioning his Majesty's Representative. Which because the Prayer of their Petition was nothing more, than that the General Assembly might have the Opportunity of enquiring of the Governor into the Grounds of the Report of an intolerable Grievance, which his Excellency had before strongly intimated to them it was not in his Power to inform *them* of, consistent with Fidelity to the Trust which his Majesty had reposed in him."

We have been the more particular in reciting the Transactions of that Meeting thus far, in order that the Propriety and Necessity of the further Proceedings of the same Meeting may appear in a true Point of Light.

His Excellency having then frowned upon the reasonable Petitions of the Town; and they, having the strongest Apprehensions that in addition to, or rather in consequence of other Grievances not redressed, a mortal Wound would very soon be given to the Civil Constitution of the Province; and having no Assurance of the timely Interposition of the General Assembly, to whose Wisdom they were earnestly sollicitous to refer the whole Matter. The Town thought it expedient to state, as far as they were able, the Rights of the Colonists and of this Province, to enumerate the Infringements on those Rights, and in a circular Letter to each of the Towns and Districts in the Province, to submit the same to their Consideration: That the Subject might be weighed as its Importance required, and the collected Wisdom of the whole People, as far as possible, obtained. At the same time, *not* "calling upon" those Towns and Districts "to adopt their Principles," as his Excellency in one of his Speeches affirms, but only informing them that "a free Communication of *their* Sentiments to this Town of our common Danger was earnestly sollicited and would be gratefully received." We may justly affirm that the Town had a Right, at that Meeting, to communicate their Sentiments of Matters which so nearly concerned the publick Liberty and consequently their own Preservation. They were Matters, to use the Words of the Province Law, of "publick Concernment" to this and every other Town and even Individual in the Province. Any Attempt therefore to obstruct the Channel of public Intelligence in this Way, argues in our Opinion, a Design to keep the People in Ignorance of their Danger that they may be the more easily and speedily enslaved. It is notorious to all the World, that the Liberties of this Continent and especially of this Province, have been *systematically* and successfully invaded from Step to Step; is it not then, to say the least, justifiable in any Town as *being part of the great whole*, when the last Effort of Tyranny is about to be made, to spread the earliest Notice of it far and wide, and hold up the *iniquitous System* in full View. It is a great Satisfaction to us, that so many of the respectable Towns in the Province, and we may add Gentlemen of Figure in other Colonies, have expressed, and continue to express themselves much pleased with the Measure; and we encourage ourselves that from the *manifest Discovery* of an Union of Sentiments in this Province, which has been one happy Fruit of it, there will be the united Efforts of *the whole* in all constitutional and proper Methods to prevent the entire Ruin of our Liberties.

His Excellency is pleased to say in one of his Speeches that the Town have "denied in the most express Terms the Supremacy of Parliament." It is fortunate for the Town that they made choice of the very Mode of Expression, which the present House of Representatives in their Wisdom made use of in stating the Matter of Controversy between the Governor & them. And after what they have advanced upon the Subject, it appears to us impossible to be shewn that the Parliament of Great-Britain can exercise "the Powers of Legislation for the Colonists in all Cases whatever, consistently with the Rights which belong to the Colonists, as Men, as Christians, and as Subjects, or without destroying the Foundation of their own Constitution.——If the Assertion that the Parliament hath no Right to exercise a Power in Cases where it is plain they have no Right, hath a direct Tendency to alienate the Affections of the People from their Sovereign, because he is a constituent Part of that Parliament, as seems to be his Excellency's Manner of reasoning, it follows as we conceive, that there must never be a Complaint of any Assumption of Power in the Parliament, or Petition for the Repeal of any Law made repugnant to the Constitution, lest it should tend to alienate the Affections of the People from their Sovereign; but we have a better Opinion of our Fellow Subjects than to concede to such Conclusions. We are assured they can clearly see, that a Mistake in Principle may consist with Integrity of Heart; and for our Parts we shall ever be inclined to attribute the Grievances of various Kinds which his Majesty's Americans Subjects have so long suffered, to the Weakness or Wickedness of his Ministers and Servants, and not to any Disposition in *Him* to injure them. And we yet perswade ourselves that could the Petitions of his much aggrieved Subjects be transmitted to his Majesty thro' the Hands of an honest impartial Minister, we should not fail of ample Redress.

His Excellency's Argument seems to us to be rather strained, when he is attempting to shew, that we have "invited every other Town and District to adopt our Principles." It is this, the Town says, "if it should be the general Voice of the Province, that the Rights as stated do not belong them, trusting however that this cannot be the Case, they shall lament the Extinction of Ardor for Civil and religious Liberty;" *therefore*, says his Excellency, the Town invited them to *adopt* their Principles. Could it possibly be supposed that when his Excellency had declared to the whole Province, that we had invited every other Town and District in the Province to adopt the same Principles, he intended to avail himself of such an Explanation! Much the same Way of Reasoning follows (though it would not be much to the Reputation of the other Towns if it should have any Weight) that because *their* consequent Doings were similar to those of this Town *therefore* they understood that they were invited to *adopt* the same Principles, & *therefore* they were thus invited to adopt them.

Upon the whole, there can be no Room to doubt but that every Town which has thought it expedient to correspond with this on the Occasion have acted *their own* judgment and expressed *their own* Principles: It is an unspeakeable Satisfaction to us that their Sentiments so nearly accord with ours, and it adds a Dignity to our Proceedings, that when the House of Representatives were called upon by the Governor to bear their Testimony against them, as "of a dangerous Nature and Tendency," *they* saw Reason to declare that "they had not discovered that the Principles advanced by the Town of Boston were unwarrantable by the Constitution."

The foregoing Report was accepted in the Meeting, *Nemine Contradicente*, and ordered to be recorded in the Town's Book, as the Sense of the Inhabitants of this Town.

It was also Voted, That said Report be printed in the several News-Papers, and that the Committee of Correspondence be directed to transmit a printed Copy thereof to such Towns and Districts as they have or may correspond with.

Attest. WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

At the above Adjournment, Mr. James Richardson having excused himself from the Office of a Fire-Ward, the unanimous Thanks of the Town were voted him for his faithful Service in that Office several Years past. And Mr. John Coffin was chosen a Fireward in his Room.

Wardens, Mr. Andrew Black, Mr. Samuel Allyne Otis, and Capt. John Pulling, in the Room of Mr. Edward Payne, Arnold Welles, Esq; and Mr. John Copely, who had been chosen and excused.

A Clerk of the Market, Mr. Benjamin Hammatt, in the Room of Mr. Samuel Barrett, excused.

PALMER's CHOCOLATE,

Sugar, Tea, Flour, Flax, Dumb Fish, Glass Ware, Iron Ware, Coffee, Kippen's Snuff, and many other Articles are to be Sold by JOSEPH PALMER and SON, at their Store opposite the Golden-Ball.

N. B. There are now selling off at said Store, a large Quantity of English Goods, very cheap for Cash, West-India Goods, or Boards.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At Cambridge, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 31st Instant, at TWO o'Clock, P. M. if not sold before at private Sale,

A good FARM lying on Cambridge Neck,

so called, containing one Hundred & seven Acres; consisting of Mowing, both Upland and Marsh, with good Pasturage and Ploughland, and a very valuable Wood Lot: Also good Orcharding of choice Fruit, with a good double House and Barn thereon, and the whole well Watered: The abovesaid Farm to be sold altogether or separate, as may best suit the Purchaser; The Sale to be on the Premises. For further Particulars, Inquire of Samuel Soden of Waterstown, or of Seth Hastings of said Cambridge.

N. B. The above Farm would have been Sold on Thursday last, had not the Storm prevented.

This is to give Notice that the

Sale of one of the best Farms in Brookline, as advertised in Mr. Draper's Paper, which was to have been on the 25th of this Instant March, was put off to Wednesday the 31st of this Instant, by reason of the Severity of the Season; which will be at the Mansion House on the premises at three of the Clock in the Afternoon of said Day, if not Sold before at private Sale, and will be Sold either the whole or in part, as shall best suit the Purchaser.

Brookline, March 25th 1773.

A FARM.

TO be Sold in Littleton, in the County of Middlesex, a Farm containing about 95 Acres of good Land, well accommodated with Mowing, Pasturing, Tillage and Wood Land, and well Watered, with a large well constructed Dwelling-House and a good Barn on the same, with out Houses, pleasantly situated near the Meeting House in said Town. For further Particulars Inquire of *Leonard Whiting* now living on the Premises, or of Mr. *Samuel Rogers*, Merchant in Boston.

Littleton 16th March, 1773.

To be Sold at Public Vendue, to the

highest Bidder, on Wednesday the 14th Day of April next, at One o'Clock, if not Sold at private Sale before that Time.

NEAR sixty acres of land, lying in Woburn, seven miles from Charlestown ferry, and on the great road from Boston to Haverhill and Dunstable; all well fenced with stone-wall, consisting of mowing, ploughing, orcharding and pasturing, all suitably divided with walls; with a large house on the same, newly and handsomely finished for a gentleman's seat, a tavern, or a trader, with a large barn and other out-houses on the same. The house hath been kept as a tavern for many years past, known by the name of the Black-Horse. For further particulars inquire of the owner on the same. The Sale to be on the premises. Woburn, March 22, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

A good Farm lying near a Mile from

Bolton Meeting House, whereon is a large House and Barn, &c. Said Farm lies out of the way of the Frost and contains near Ninety Acres of Land which abounds with excellent Watering, Pasturing, Mowing, Tillage, Wood Land, Orcharding, and other conveniences too many to be here enumerated. For further Particulars Inquire of *Simon Houghton*, living in said Town.

Paxton March 13th, 1773.

TO BE SOLD or LETT,

A Rope-Walk at New-Boston,

lately improved by Mr. *James Barrick*, with a Spinning Walk, Tar-House, &c. all in good Order. Enquire of THOMAS KNIGHT, at his Shop at the Sign of the 3 Kings in Cornhill, *Boston*; where is to be Sold, *The following, among many other Articles,*

A few Dozen of Mens superfine 4 & 5 thread black and grey Hose, Womens and Childrens ditto, silk worsted and thread Mitts, Womens English Shoes, Clogs and Goloshoes, Childrens red, yellow and black first and second ditto, sewing Silks, best White Threads, Mohair, Filleting and other Tapes, silk Ferrets and Gallooms, silk and other Stay Laces, shaded Crewels, Worsted, marking Canvas, yellow Holland, playing Cards, Nuns Threads, London Toys per Dozen, a small Quantity of Glass Ware, elegant China Tea Cups and Saucers, Coffee ditto, large Soup, Fish and Pudding Dishes, Plates, small Butter ditto, custard Cups, pickle Leaves, very handsome Tea-Table Setts compleat, blue and white and burnt Bowls of different Sizes, ornamental China Figures, 10 by 8, and 9 by 7 New Castle Glass, and a few Boxes of Pipes.

☞ As said KNIGHT intends soon to leave the Business he is now in, he will sell most of the above Articles at or under the Sterling Cost.

To be Sold by Public Vendue at Little-Cambridge,

About Thirty Acres of Land that was

Thomas Thwing's Estate, deceased, at the House of Mr. Edward Jackson, Innholder, on the 8th Day of April ensuing, by Ebenezer Thwing of Charlestown. The Sale to begin at Three o'Clock of said Day. The Payment may be made easy to the Purchaser. For Particulars inquire of the aforesaid Ebenezer Thwing, or Edward Jackson.

vid the Letter pa. 1117

LONDON, January 14.

A motion was made by Governor Johnston, in the General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock, on the 7th of January inſtant, and carried unanimouſly, That application be made to Parliament to obtain an act to allow the exportation of their ſurplus teas to foreign markets, clear of all drawbacks and duties, and to take off the three per cent. duty in America.

Jan. 20. It was yeſterday currently reported on 'Change, that advice has been received by the HILLSBOROUGH packet from Boſton, that Governor HUTCHINSON, in order to enforce the maxims of adminiſtration, had recourſe to the military; and that the Houſe of Repreſentatives, in behalf of the people, reſolved ſuch a ſtep to be rebellion againſt their conſtitutional rights and privileges, and determined to oppoſe force by force, by ordering out the militia.

[*This Article we take to be meerly Political, and intended to ſhow the true Spirit of the contending Parties in America, rather than the Truth of Fact. However, it may appear in Futurity to be Predictive not to ſay Prophetick; for the Meaſures of Adminiſtration are drove in America, and particularly in this Province, perhaps beyond the Intention of the prudent Premier; and how ſoon what is now aſcribed in jeſt may turn out to be a ſober Reality, let Mr.* HUTCHINSON *and others ſeriouſly conſider!!! It is a common Proverb, that many true Words are ſpoken in jeſt; and it may be relied upon by all Slave-Makers, that the People of this Province are too enlightened and ſpirited much longer to ſubmit to* TYRANTS.]

Charleſtown, (South-Carolina) February 19

John Quincy, jun. Eſq; an eminent Counſellor at Law in Boſton, arrived here laſt Week from that Town, intending to make the Tour of the Continent.

BOSTON, March 28.

The latest Advice from St. Vincents.

Extract of a Letter from St. Vincents, Feb. 14. 1773.

"I arrived here the 11th Inſt. but found the Iſland ſtill in Arms againſt the Caraibs, who have done conſiderable Damage here, but theſe Troubles are near at an end, as they are drove to the laſt Extremity and Nine of their Chiefs came in to treat on Terms, and the ſixteenth Inſtant is the Day appointed to ſettle this Affair which has been ſo much Damage to this Iſland; it is thought the Caraibs are not above Seven Hund ed ſtrong."(a)

Lieut. Gower of the 14th Regiment was careleſſly leaning on his Fuſee, it accidentally went off and killed him on the Spot.

Laſt Monday Afternoon a Fire was diſcoverd breaking out from the ſecond Story of the new Court-Houſe in this Town; upon Alarm being made the Inhabitants immediately attended with Engines and Buckets, and ſome of them entering the Court Chamber found the Seat of the Judges, the Wainſcot and Cornice of that Part of the Houſe all on Fire, which communicated to the upper Story and burnt conſiderably: It was happily ſoon extinguiſhed; but the Building was conſiderably damaged. It is ſuppoſed ſome Sparks of Fire came through one Side of a Funnel of the Chimey that adjoined the Wood-Work.

Friday Afternoon laſt a Fire broke out in a Houſe improv'd by the Commiſſioners, and arrived at ſome Height before it was diſcovered. We cannot ſay the Inhabitants manifeſted that Fervor of Spirit to extinguiſh it, as we believe they would have done, had the Eſtates of Col. Marſhall, Mr. Brown, or the Intereſts of Caſt. Jones or Mrs. Clapham been in like Danger. Perhaps a Regard to the former worthy Citizen, whoſe Houſe immediately adjoins, prompted the few who aſſiſted, to exert themſelves as much as they did.

Quere, Has not the Colonel, &c. a Right to complain, of having the next Dwelling to him occupied in ſuch Manner, as to render him ſo very unſafe; Murders, Burnings, &c. happening ſo frequently in his Neighbourhood.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, dated December 24.

"The Eaſt India Buſineſs is like to engroſs the Attention of this Seſſion. It ſeems probable that government will aſſume the *jura regalia* of that mighty dominion. This will fatally extend the influence of the Crown. Our conſtitution is indeed already infected to the very heart. ASIATICK WEALTH has, like a mighty torrent, overwhelm'd every free conſtitution upon which it has been hitherto turned. There is however ſome conſolation, while we lament the fall of Britiſh Liberty, in ſeeing the riſe of that of America. Yes, my friend, like a young Phœnix, ſhe will riſe full plumed and glorious from her mother's aſhes."——"I cannot but think that a determined oppoſition on your part, to the dangerous innovation of penſioning the Governor and Judges will defeat it. It is ſo directly contrary to his Majeſty's declaration, and ſo utterly inconſiſtent with every conſtitutional idea, concerning an impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, that it cannot be maintain'd but on the ground of arbitrary Policy."

A Gentleman in Virginia in a Letter to his Friend here, ſpeaking of the Court of Inquiſition lately erected in Rhode-Iſland ſays, It is "ſo unreaſonable and unconſtitutional a ſtretch of Power, that I hope it will never be permitted to take place, while one Spark of Virtue remains in America. The primary End of Society is the ſecurity of Life with greater Eaſe; but this Miniſterial Plan if ſubmitted to, would totally defeat every Idea of ſocial Security in America."

Laſt Tueſday Night the Dwelling-Houſe of Colonel Samuel Folſom, of Exeter, took Fire, and was intirely conſumed, with moſt of the Furniture. It being a noted Tavern, there was conſiderable Stores, which are deſtroyed.

We hear the Houſe of Mr. Joſeph Sanborn of Newmarket, the ſame Night, took Fire, and was burnt down with moſt of the Furniture.

We hear that the Seleſtmen have approbated Deacon Benjamin Church, Mr. Joſeph Ruſſell, Mr. William Greenleaf, and Capt. Andrew Oliver, Vendue-Maſters for this Town. *vid pa. 318 pa. 332.*

Saturday laſt No. 122 came up a Prize of 2000 Dollars in Fanueil-Hall-Lottery.—A liſt of the fortunate Numbers may be ſeen at Edes and Gill's.

Yeſterday a Child was Baptized at the Rev. Dr. Cooper's Church, by the Name of OLIVER CROMWELL.

William Turner Acquaints his Subſcribers, the Concert is poſtpon'd till Tueſday week.

Edilbertus, March 11, 1773.

The 7th Inſtant a Child from Chalſton died here aged 16 Months, and buried the 8th.—A Family moving from Mendon to Amherſt, riding in a Waggon, a Woman carrying her Child in her Lap being tired gave the Child to its Father, who accidentally ſlipt into a Ditch, and the Child falling out of his Arms the Foremoſt Wheel of the Waggon ran over the back of its Head and one Arm, and bruiſed it ſo, that it died in two Hours: It was buried with the other Child and was of the ſame Age: One came 100 Miles from the Northward and the other 100 from the Southward.—The Mothers went out of Town two Days ago & left their Babes behind.

Laſt Tueſday were interred the Remains of Captain Charles Hay, late of his Majeſty's Sloop of War Tamar. The Proceſſion was preceeded by a Company of Mariner. The Governor and the Admiral were chief Mourners, who were followed by the Officers of the Navy and others, chiefly the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms and their Core. Minute Guns were diſcharged from on Board the Tamer, and three Vollies at the Place of Interment. The Band of Muſic which attended this Funeral, occaſioned a great Concourſe of People. It is ſaid that Capt. Hay was a Gentleman of Merit, who deſerved a more honorable Command.

On Monday laſt died ſuddenly at Dorcheſter, Mr. Ebenezer Moſeley, aged 78 Years.

On Tueſday Evening the 9th Inſtant, departed this Life at Haverhill, greatly lamented, Mrs. Sarah White, the amiable Conſort of Samuel White, Eſqr of that Place, aged 54.

DIED] Mrs. Suſanna Bulfinch, aged 70, Wife of Mr. Adino Bulfinch.—Mrs. Bethiah Jennings, Wife of Mr. Levi Jennings, Hatter.

Mrs. Lydia Oſborn, Wife of Mr. John Oſborn, Painter, aged 23 Years. Her Funeral will be this Afternoon at 4 o'Clock, when her Friends are deſired to attend.

At Medford, Mrs. Pool, Wife of Mr. Zerhariah Pool.—Miſs Mary Pattin, Siſter to Mr. Thomas Seccombe.

In England, Mr. Joſeph Roteh, late of this Town, Merchant.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate

of JOHN RUDDOCK, late of Boſton, Eſqr deceaſed, are deſired to ſettle the ſame with ABIEL RUDDOCK, Adminiſtrator, or they will be Sued at next April Court. And all who have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring their Accounts to ſaid Adminiſtrator, for Adjuſtment.

TO BE SOLD at the Store of

Abiel Ruddock,

near Winniſimmet Ferry,

Montſerrat Rum, Sugars, St. Martins Salt, Chocolate, Lignum Vitæ, Pitch, Turpentine, Anchors, and Clear Boards. Alſo, Two Sloops, viz. one about 84 Tons, four Years old, well found, and a faſt Sailer, the other about 92 Tons, about ſix Years old, Alſo a Horſe and Chaiſe.

COD LINES and HOOKS,

TO be Sold extremely cheap for Caſh, at Store No. 9, on the Long-Wharff.

Whereas the Eſtate of Mr. Roger

Lucas, late of Boſton, Mariner, deceaſed, has been repreſented Inſolvent, and Six Months allowed the Creditors, by the Hon. Foſter Hutchinſon, *Eſqr Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, to bring in their Claims & prove their Debts.*——THE Commiſſioners appointed to receive and examine the ſaid Claims, will meet for that Purpoſe, at the Houſe of Deacon *Browne*, near the Ferry, on the Second Wedneſday in the Six following Months, from Six to Nine o'Clock, P. M.

Boſton March 12th, 1773.

At Hunter's Auction-Room,

Royal Exchange.

To-morrow at Ten in the Morning

Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE, a large and valuable aſſortment of Engliſh GOODS,

——Among which are——

CALLICOES, figur'd and plain Lawns, Lawn Aprons, Iriſh Linnens, Diapes, Cotton and Linnen Checks, Bedticks, ſtrip'd Hollands, Check'd Handkerchiefs, Thread Hoſe, flower'd Sattins, Luteſtrings, white Threads, Broad Cloths, German Serges, Duffels, Kerſeys, Rattteens, Blankets, Black and Cloth Color'd Breeches Patterns, Worſted Caps, Felt Hatts, Shalloons, and a variety of Hard Ware. ALSO,

Feather Beds, Chairs, Tables, &c. &c.

N. B. Great Bargains may be expected, as he is determin'd to Sell off all his Goods on Hand.

The Sale to begin preciſely at Ten o'Clock.

Inaſmuch as Bowman's *Auction-Room is ſoon to be ſacrificed for the* Good *of the Province,* Therefore on WEDNESDAY NEXT

at Three o'Clock, P.M. He will deliver his laſt LAST SPEECH at PUBLIC VENDUE, and will ſell a great Variety of MERCHANTABLE GOODS, many of which are ſeaſonable, and ſome unſeaſonable——Being a freſh Supply ſince his laſt Sale——Among which are ſome extraordinary fine Iriſh Linnens, and ſome Houſe-Furniture, &c. &c.

As ſaid BOWMAN will be *legally* Dead, (the taking away a Man's Bread or his Life being ſynonimous) before another Paper comes out—He takes this Opportunity to return Thanks to his Employers and Cuſtomers, for the many Favours received, and hopes the latter will favour him with another Viſit, which will add one more Obligation to their already much obliged and humble Servant, A. BOWMAN, Auction-eer.

IT is ſtrongly preſumed that throughout the whole Alphabet, Mr. Draper will not find one Diſſentient from the Advice of P. Q.

His own weak Intellects might long ſince have diſcovered that to impoſe ſuch a Medley of Nonſenſe upon the Public, under Colour of vindicating himſelf from a Charge which he has not dared even to queſtion is an Inſult upon the Underſtanding of every Man.

Speculator has always eſteemd himſelf unanſwerable by Mr. Draper, and all the Abettors of his Cauſe; whether for want of meaning and intelligence or no, is ſubmitted to the Public.

He never heard of Bleeding's being accounted a Torment. It may indeed be a laſt Reſource in inflamatory Caſes of High-mettled Conſtitutions, but is utterly nought in Acrimony of the Lymph, or meer Redundance of PHLEGM.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED, [*Price* 8*d.*]

And to be Sold by JOHN LANGDON, at his ſhop oppoſite the Poſt-Office, in Cornhill,

An Addreſs to the Inhabitants

of the Britiſh Settlements in America, upon

Slave Keeping,

THE Author of this Pamphlet, (a Phyſician of Eminence in Philadelphia) has lately diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the Publications of Sermons to Gentlemen on Temperance and Exerciſe, which have deſervedly obtained him the Character of an elegant & ſenſible Writer.

The preſent Performance will not only ſupport the Reputation he has acquired, but will ſtrongly Recommend him to the Friends of Liberty and Humanity.

TO BE SOLD very Cheap,

By S. AVES,

At Governor Hutchinſon's Wharff, at the North-End,

Choice Lemmons, Raiſins, Liſbon and Malaga Wine, Weſt-India Rum and Sugar, good Dumb and Jamaica Riſh.

LOST

A few Days ſince from this Harbour, a Moſes Boat, about 14 or 15 Feet long. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Boat, and inform Mr. John White of the ſame, ſhall be rewarded for taking of her up. Boſton, March 25th, 1773.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS the Store improv'd by me the Subſcriber was broke open on Saturday the 13th Inſtant, and the following Articles Stolen, viz. 6 Barrels Flour, 1 dozen Mil'd Caps, 1 dozen Cod Lines, 1 bag Shott, 1 piece Ravens Duck, 1 bag Sheeps Wool mark'd I H 2 Duffle Blanketts, 1 pieces Kerſey, and ſeveral other Articles. Whoever ſhall apprehend ſaid Thieves or make diſcovery of ſaid Goods to me the Subſcriber in Glouceſter, or to *Iſaac Smith*, Eſqr of Boſton, ſhall be intitled to the above Reward.

Glouceſter, 25th March 1773. JAMES HAYES.

All Perſons Indebted to the Eſtate

of *Joſeph Abbe*, late of Hopkington, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate Payment to *Aaron Abbe*, or *John Nutt*, of ſaid Hopkington, Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of ſaid deceaſed: All Perſons having Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring them in to ſaid Executors for Adjuſtment.

Loſt or Stolen from the Subſcriber,

laſt December, almoſt a new Watch, with a China Face and Flower'd Caſe, a Seal Key and Chain, and part of an old Braſs Key hanging to it; the Number and Makers Name not known. Whoever ſhall find ſaid Watch and Return it to the Subſcriber in Sandwich or the Printers hereof, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

NATH. FREEMAN.

Sandwich March 5th, 1773.

WANTED,

A good compleat going handſome Saddle HORSE, about fourteen hands and half high, long bodied, well ſet and ſtrong, from five to ſeven years old, that trots light and eaſy, carries himſelf handſomely, neither ſtumbles nor ſtarts, and is no way vicious, a ſorrel with a blaze in his face will be prefer'd, though a light bay or black handſomely mark'd will do. As he is for a Gentlemen's own Riding, a good price will be given for one that ſuits. Inquire of the Printers.

On THURSDAY next,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At HARRIS's New Auction Room,

A Parcel of Garden Seeds, warranted for to be good, alſo a parcel of Men's Caps, Men and Women's Cotton Hoſe, Check and Cotton Handkerchiefs, alſo a New Chair Body, Plated and Steel Shoe and Knee Buckles, Books upon divers Subjects, Two Silver Waiters, and a neat Engliſh Fiſhing Cane, and many other Articles not mentioned.

SAMUEL HARRIS Auctioneer.

☞The Sale to begin at THREE o'Clock Afternoon.

Roxbury, March 29th, 1773.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, ſince our laſt,

Twelve Whites. One Black.

Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Ten.

High Water at BOSTON *for this preſent Week.*

Monday, 44 min. after	3	Friday, 8 m aft.	7
Tueſday, 32 min. af.	4	Saturday, 57 m. af.	7
Wedneſday, 24 m. aft.	5	Lord's Day 48 m. af.	8
Thurſday 14 min. after	6	Monday 38 m. af.	9

vid a Liſt of the violations of our Rights pa, 1100. vid pa. 576, Vol. 3, & Hutchinſons Speech & Meſſage, pa. 97—page 235. vid in Index under Commiſſioners, and Dartmouths Letter pa. 209

CHESTER March 17th, 1773.

Messieurs PRINTERS,

IN a certain Town, whether in the Vicinity of Boston, or more remote, is immaterial, the Ministery not long ago had a personal difference, about a meer Trifle, with a Member of the Church there, a Man whose moral Character, however, was as blameless as his own. Very lately the Man's Wife was brought to Bed, a Note for public Thanks was sent as usual, and the Child presented in the Afternoon of the same Day, to be dedicated to the Lord. There were two other Children brought into the Alley at the same Time. When the Minister had finished Prayer, & had descended either into what is called the Elders, or into the Deacons Seat, this Man was the first to carry up his Child. The Minister seeing him coming, called by Name to another Man to bring his. The first Man, however, had got near the Vessel which contained the Water before the other; but, to the Amazement of the numerous Assembly, no Motion was made towards Administration; and the Call being repeated, the second Man, (for who would disobey a Minister?) crowding by the first, got his Child baptized; and then the third, with like Success. The Man whose Child, according to the Usage of that Society, would have been first baptized, had he not been so unfortunate as to fall under the Displeasure of the Parson, continuing to hold the Infant in his Arms, seeing his Reverence going up to the Pulpit again, followed him a Part of the Way, saying, with a distinct and manly Voice, "I name this Child *Phinehas*, and I demand Baptism for him". The Minister took no Notice of him, though he repeated his Demand, but proceeded on, with an indignant Look; his Parishioner not presuming to approach any nearer to a Place which had been usually denominated *sacred*, nor to the Person of one who had, from thence so often announced himself AN AMBASSADOR FROM HEAVEN. But is such Behaviour a Proof of his *divine Delegation*? —*Tantane Animis cœlestibus Iræ*?

Y. DOR.

On Tuesday the 30th Instant

will be Sold at Public Auction at a Store almost opposite to the Sign of Admiral Vernon, King-Street.

Fourteen Hogsheads of Choice *Muscovado* SUGAR.

Cox & Berry,

Have for Sale at their Store in King-Street,

[Price 1s. 6d. L. M.]

The true Essential SALT of LEMONS.

THIS SALT, which is nothing more than the pure Acid Part of the Lemon, seperated from the Pulp and grosser Substance, is admirable for all the Purposes for which the Lemon itself is used. It makes the most excellent Punch, and gives the true Flavour of the finest Lemon to Jellies and Sauces. It has the Advantage over the Fruit itself, it being always ready, never spoiling in keeping, and being cheaper than the Lemon can in general be had, being prepared at the Season of the Year when the Lemons are cheapest, and in the greatest Perfection.

It is likewise infinitely preferable to any other Thing whatsoever for immediately taking off Iron Moulds, Ink-Spots, Red Wine, and Stains of every Kind out of Lace, Muslin, Lawn, Cambrick, and Linnen, without Trouble, and without doing the least Injury to them. It also whitens them to Admiration, if they are grown yellow, so as to render them as beautiful as when quite new.

At the same Place may be had,

Cake Blacking so much approved of for Shoes, Boots, or any other Leather that requires to be kept Black.—Also, Marble-scented WASH BALLS.

To be Sold by Virtue of an Order of the Superior Court of Judicature,

THE Real Estate of Jonathan Lord, late of Boston, Mariner, deceas'd, consisting of a Piece of Land situate in Charter Street, at the North End of said Boston. Also, Three Lots of Land, containing about 90 Acres, situate in York, in the County of York. For further Particulars, inquire of Jonathan Brown, Administrator on the said Estate, living near Charlestown Ferry, who is fully empowered by the said Court to sell the same.

Any Person inclining to take a

Kitchen Garden for the Season, that is acquainted with that Sort of Business, may hear of one on reasonable Terms, by applying to Edes & Gill.

We the Subscribers being chose

into the Office of Sealers of Leather for the Year ensuing, by the Inhabitants of the Town of Boston at their late Meeting, DO hereby give Notice to all Persons who shall expose to Sale any Tann'd or Curried Leather as is not Sealed according to Law in that Case made and provided, That the same shall be forfeited agreeable thereto.

Joseph Clark,
Benjamin Bass,
Boston, March 22, 1773. Thomas Noland,
Daniel Parks.

LOST at the late Fire at Mr. *Inis's*, a Leather Bucket, mark'd *Wm. Homes*. If any Person will return it to him opposite the Golden Key, they shall be satisfied for their Trouble.

WHEREAS a Schooner Pilot-Master, was

lately cast away on the Gravels, on board of which Vessel was a large Quantity of Cordage and Junk, belonging to the Subscriber, this is to desire all Persons that have or may take up any of the said Cordage and Junk, to apply to him at Salem, or Passenger and William Foster, in Boston, who will make Reasonable Satisfaction for any so saved.

Boston, *March* 19, 1773. GEO. CROWNINSHIELD.

To be Sold by Public Vendue on the

12th Day of April next, if not Sold before at private Sale,

A commodious FARM lying in Woburn,

on the Great Road leading from Charlestown to Haverhill and Dunstable, within seven Miles of Charlestown Ferry, about 45 Acres, consisting of Mowing, Plowing, Orcharding and Woodland, with a good House, Shop and Barn, all in good Repair, and is now Licens'd for a Tavern, with a good Grist Mill. For further Particulars, inquire of James Wyman, living on the Premises.

TO BE LETT

And entered upon any Day from the Date, to the first Day of April next;

A Noted and convenient

HOUSE, being in *Little Cambridge* upon the Great Road, 6 Miles from Boston, now improved by Jonathan Fessenden, with all suitable Accommodations—such as a good Well, Horse Shed, Barn, Stabling for 20 Horses and 10 Oxen, (with Stalls fix'd) a large Garden, and above 20 Acres of Mowing, and Pasture Land: For further Particulars Enquire of said Fessenden, at said House.

N. B. If no suitable Person appears to Hire the premises, within the Time limited, the present occupier, will continue keeping the Tavern in said House; and provide himself with every thing for Convenience or Comfort; and will look upon himself much obliged for the continuance of their former Custom; or the increase of any new.

Little Cambridge, March 20, 1773.

A Good Farm to be Sold in Leominster, containing 90 Acres, with a good House and Barn, well finished, and other good Buildings, about two Miles from Meeting, and well wooded and watered, all under good Improvement, and a fine Orchard which makes 40 Barrels of Cyder yearly, and upon the Country Road to Worcester, about 45 Miles from Boston, and a fine Place for a Trade, and has been improved some Time as a Tavern, and stands where four Roads meet, fills a 50 Foot Barn of good English Hay. Also 220 Acres of Land in Ashburnham, to be Sold, with a good House and Barn, keeps 20 Head of Cattle Summer & Winter. For further Particulars inquire of AMOS KENDALL of Leominster. March 16, 1773. (6w.)

To be Sold and enter'd upon this Spring,

ABOUT *twenty Acres of good Land, Pleasantly situated on the great Road in the second Parish in Cambridge, with an old House and Barn thereon. The Front extends about 50 Rods on said Road, and is a fine Situation for a Gentleman or Trader; and two other Lots of Land at a small Distance, containing about 15 Acres — For further Particulars, inquire of Abraham Watson, jun. of Cambridge.* Cambridge, March 20, 1773.

John Bulkley, Executor of the

last Will of *John Bulkley*, late of *Groton*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Esq; deceased, hereby Notifies all Persons having any Demands on the said Deceased's Estate to bring in their Claims for Payment: And all indebted are desired to make Settlement with said Executor.

SALE OF LANDS.

To be sold by said Executor, a valuable

FARM in said Groton, containing about 80 Acres of excellent good Land, besides the Woodland, the Dwelling House and Barn and Land are good, several Out-Houses necessary and convenient; the Situation pleasant and agreeable, and lays on a large Road half a Mile West of the Meeting-House, now and many Years past in Possession of Oliver Farnsworth.

Another Farm in the East Part of said

Town, 2 Miles from Meeting, containing about 100 Acres, the House new and Land good, in Possession of Elijah Rofs.

Another Farm adjoining to the last

mentioned one, half a Mile nearer Meeting, the Buildings and Land are good, and contains about 100 Acres, possessed by Jonas Prieft; by laying the two last mentioned Farms into one, a very large and good one may be made. Out of the three, almost any Person inclined to purchase may suit himself. For further Particulars, inquire of said Executor. Groton, 5th March, 1773.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors of No. 5 Township, situate partly in the county of Hampshire, and partly in the county of Berkshire,——That at a legal meeting of said Proprietors, held in said township, on the 19th of June 1772, was then and there Voted the sum of Twenty-seven Pounds. *And at their Meeting the 27th Day of November, 1771, Voted the Sum of* Thirty-six Pounds. *Also at their Meeting the 13th Day of August, 1772, Voted the Sum of* Eighteen Pounds; *which Sums amount to* Eighty one Pounds; *which is one* One Pound Seven Shillings *upon each Right: Said Money was Voted for to bring forward the Settlement of said Township. This is therefore to require the several Proprietors or Owners of Lands in said Township, to Pay their respective Ballances to Capt* Daniel Reed, *in said Township, on Wednesday the 26th Day of May next. Vendue to begin at two o'Clock on said Day.*

Peter Harwood,
William Ward,
Timothy Mower, } *Assessors.*

No. 5, *Feb.* 22, 1773.

Whereas the Great and General

Court or Assembly at their Session begun and held at the 27th Day of *May* last, granted a Tax of One Penny half-Penny per Acre upon the Lands of the Non-Resident Proprietors in the Town of *Ashby* in the County of *Middlesex*; and whereas said Tax has been duly assessed and published agreeable to Law, and some Part of said Proprietors or Owners of said Lands neglect or refuse to pay the same; and whereas the General Court by said Act did impower the Assessors chosen by the said Town of *Ashby* to assess the same, to sell so much of the Delinquent Proprietors or Owners Land as shall be sufficient to pay and satisfy said Tax and Other incidental Charges; and whereas the Owners of the following Lands are delinquent in paying said Tax, viz.

Formerly belonging to Townsend.

What Division.	*What Right.*
4th 5th 6th	28: 38: 42
Part of 4th, 5th, 6th	57: 83: 53
4th	32
4th	80
3d	82
5th	49
6th	35
3d, 4th, 6th	54
3d, 6th.	64
4th, 6th,	60
6th	26
3d	73
6th	47: 48
5th	7
5th	70
5th, 6th	2
5th, 6th	3
5th	52
6th, 6th	70: 34
5th	62
5th	59
5th	82
2d	29
3d	28: 29
6th	29
3d	69
3d	65
3d, 4th, 5th, 6th.	29
6th	58
3d	45
4th	45
3d 6th	26
Part of 5th	63
3d	66
3d	58
3d	46
3d	37

ALSO,

Zechariah Wesson 19 Acres.
John Foster 61¼ Acres.
Christopher and Jonathan Barrett 43 Acres.
Simeon Spaulding upon the Ministerial Right 104 Acres.
John Wright 60 Acres.

Lands formerly belonging to Lunenburg laid out to & now owned as follows, viz.

Jeremiah Allen, Esq; 3 Meadow Lots 132 Acres.
Col. Samuel Brown Part of a Farm on Rights No. 28: 34: 71: 53, 180 Acres.
Hon. Josiah Willard, Esq; Part of a Farm on Rights 55: 85: 86: 54: 46: 13, 201 Acres, 3d and 4th Division on Right 24.
Col. Samuel Brown Farm on Rights 21: 31: 58: 41: 43, 620 Acres.
Deacon Gibson 36 Acres. John Bridge, jun. 88 Acres.
James Billings 59 Acres. Lieut. Marble 120 Acres.
Ebenezer Wheeler and Jonathan Ball 385 Acres.
Abraham Gibson 30 Acres. Joseph Lee 40 Acres.
Heirs of Samuel Reed 100 Acres.

Formerly belonging to Ashburnham.

Joshua Fletcher 60 Acres.
John Moffat 20 Acres.

Notice is hereby given to the above-

said Delinquents, that their Lands will be exposed to Sale at a PUBLICK VENDUE, at the House of Capt. Samuel Stone, Innholder in said *Ashby*, on Tuesday the 29th Day of *June* next, at Nine of the Clock, A. M. and to be continued by Adjournment (if need be) until the First Day of July following, unless said Tax and Charges be paid unto the Assessors before the Time of Sale.

James Locke, jun'r
Samuel Stone
Jonathan Locke } Assessors.

Ashby, March 13, 1773.

WHEREAS the Great and General Court of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, granted to Capt. John Gorham & Company, a Township on Merrimack-River, which fell within the Province of New-Hampshire by the late running the Line——and in Lieu thereof the General Court (in June 1771) granted to Col. James Otis, and others, legal Representatives of said Capt. Gorham and Company, and others, a Township East of Saco River: And whereas the Proprietors of the new granted Township did at their Meeting on the 24th of October last (legally assembled for that Purpose) raise the Sum of 50s. on each Right, and ordered the same assess'd on the Grantees to defray the Charges already arisen and arising in laying and aloting out said Township, &c.—THESE are therefore to notify and warn the Grantees (of said new-granted Township, or their legal Assignees) to pay said Taxes to me the Subscriber, Collector for said Proprietors, at or before the 2d of June next: And also to prove their Claims to said Township, as the legal Assignees of said Grantees on said 2d of June, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the House of Capt. Daniel Jones, Innholder in Boston: To which Time and Place said Proprietors Meeting stands adjourn'd.

NATHANIEL PARKER, Collector.

Groton, March 20, 1773.

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v Mr Bowman of Dorchester